

the House Committee on Resources which is scheduled to begin at 11 a.m. The purposes of this hearing is to receive testimony on the Final Draft of the Tongass Land Management Plan as the first step in the congressional review process provided by the 1996 amendments to the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee Special Investigation to meet on Wednesday, July 9, at 9 a.m. for a hearing on campaign financing issues.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 9, 1997 at 3 p.m. in room S211 to hold a hearing on: "Encryption, Key Recovery, and Privacy Protection in the Information Age."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 9, 1997, at 2:30 p.m. until business is completed to hold a business meeting for a briefing on the status of the investigation into the contested Louisiana Senate election. This meeting will continue at 9:30 a.m. on Friday, July 11, 1997.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 9, 1997 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TOBACCO IN THE MILITARY

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, yesterday the Senate adopted an amendment to require the Pentagon to study the effectiveness of the military's programs aimed at promoting healthy lifestyles among members of the Armed Forces. By March 30 of next year, the Secretary of Defense must submit a report which outlines programs aimed at preventing tobacco and alcohol dependence, in terms of education, rehabilitation, and intervention. I commend the Senator from New Mexico for his leadership on this issue.

As a cosponsor to this amendment, I am glad that my colleagues view the health of our military personnel an important factor when considering our Nation's security.

Over the past year, the Pentagon has taken important steps to reduce tobacco use among its personnel. Despite strong opposition from the tobacco industry and its friends in the Congress, policies to remove subsidies from tobacco products sold through military commissaries have been implemented. Further regulations on tobacco advertising and product placement are due to take effect in the future. These are positive steps that have been long overdue.

The need to attack tobacco addiction in the military was crystallized in a report by the Inspector General of the Department of Defense last December. The DOD IG's analysis concluded that between health care and lost productivity attributed to tobacco use, tobacco addiction costs the Defense Department, and American taxpayers, about \$930 million a year. Roughly \$453 million of this is in hospitalization costs alone. In this Senator's view, that's \$930 million too much.

The need to address this issue head-on couldn't be clearer. Tobacco use among military personnel has continued at higher levels than that of the civilian population. Nearly 36 percent of civilian males aged 18 to 25 smoke cigarettes. However, for the same age group in the Army, 41 percent smoke tobacco products as do 39 percent in the Navy and 44.7 percent in the Marine Corps. In light of the fact that the health of our troops, and all members of our military, should be of the utmost importance, this disparity is shameful.

I commend those in the Pentagon who have begun to seriously address the problem of tobacco sales and addiction in the military. They are doing a great service for military personnel by removing subsidies from cigarettes sold in commissaries in an effort to protect their health. They are taking the bold step of evaluating ways to discourage use, an effort which is clearly at odds with the low prices of tobacco products sold on military bases compared to prices in retail outlets in the rest of the country. While I agree that for their service, members of the military should get certain benefits, a line should be drawn at an addictive and destructive product such as tobacco.

Mr. President, I hope that when this Congress receives the report from the Secretary of Defense, as directed by this amendment, it will include bold proposals aimed at curbing addiction. Our fighting forces need to be the best prepared and the healthiest in the world. •

REMEMBERING JIMMY STEWART

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the memory of one of the most beloved sons of Pennsyl-

vania, Mr. Jimmy Stewart. A native of Indiana County, Mr. Stewart honored all of us by identifying himself, in the fullest sense, as one of us.

Throughout his career, he was hailed as the Everyman, the quintessential American male, an example of "inspired averageness," as one writer put it. And that was his special gift—doing the extraordinary in a way that didn't call attention to itself. But what he did with his life, what he accomplished, did, in the end, call attention to itself, because Jimmy Stewart was not ordinary.

In "Liberty Valance," one of Mr. Stewart's movies in which he plays a Senator returning to town for a rancher's funeral, a newsman says to him: "This is the West, sir. When the legend becomes fact, print the legend." I would like to recall today, Mr. President, how the fact of Jimmy Stewart became the legend. Because with Mr. Stewart, the fact and the legend are one.

Jimmy Stewart was born in Indiana, PA in 1908. His father owned the local hardware store and he always retained ties to his hometown and the traditions that it embodied for him. As he himself said, "This is where I made up my mind about certain things—about the importance of hard work and community spirit, the value of family, church and God."

He graduated with honors from Princeton University in 1932 with a degree in architecture and even did well enough to earn a scholarship to pursue graduate studies in that field. But it was acting he chose to pursue and he would eventually appear in 71 films, among them some of the best ever produced, such as "The Philadelphia Story," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "It's a Wonderful Life," and "Rear Window." For someone with a reputation for uncomplicated wholesomeness, the successful portrayal of so many diverse characters in so many films suggests, as others have remarked, the possession of something more—something deeper and more compelling than simple wholesomeness, although he had that too.

This "something more" was seen most clearly, perhaps, in Mr. Stewart's exemplary service in World War II. When other stars were content to remain at home and fulfill their patriotic obligation in less hazardous ways, Jimmy Stewart willingly left a thriving and prosperous film career to enlist in the Army Air Corps. He enlisted as a private and by 1945 had attained the rank of colonel. He also aggressively campaigned for combat duty and would eventually fly 20 dangerous missions over enemy territory as a command pilot. By war's end, he had been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the French Croix-de-Guerre, and the Air Medal. He stayed active in the Air Force Reserve and retired a brigadier general, the highest rank ever attained by a professional entertainer.

Just as he had the humility to leave a successful film career to be a soldier

like any other in that war, he also had the modesty to return to acting and wonder if he could reclaim a place in Hollywood. And he did, of course. "It's a Wonderful Life" was his first film after the war and it not only returned him to American movie audiences, it gave us and every future generation the wonderful character of George Bailey. George Bailey, who changed so many lives without even knowing it. And, of course for many of us, Jimmy Stewart was George Bailey. Someone who succeeded in so many ways without ever appearing to fully realize how extraordinary those achievements were.

Jimmy Stewart continued to distinguish himself as a citizen, as an actor, and a devoted husband and father for the rest of his life. Once he retired from the movies, he remained active in charitable and community work, wrote poetry and became an ardent champion of film preservation, often coming to Washington to testify before Congress on the subject of coloring old black and white films—a practice he opposed.

With his death, he leaves two twin daughters and a son. He also leaves millions of devoted fans who admired him as much for his work as for the exemplary character and intelligence he projected throughout his lifetime.

Jimmy Stewart once said that he agreed to do "It's a Wonderful Life" because of one line in it: "Nobody is born to be a failure." He believed that ordinary Americans, in their everyday life, could, and did, do extraordinary things. Jimmy Stewart may have behaved as if he were just like everyone else. And he may have even believed it himself. But he really wasn't. He wasn't average at all. It was simply a final act of skill and generosity that he let us believe he was.●

ALLOWING MEDICARE ELIGIBLE MILITARY RETIREES TO JOIN THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS PLAN

● Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I recently added my name to the list of cosponsors of S. 224, introduced by Senator WARNER, which will allow Medicare-eligible military retirees to join the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan. After hearing from military retirees in Montana, I am convinced that this is a necessary step to help ensure that military retirees have access to quality health care.

When military retirees turn 65, they no longer have guaranteed access to military health care. The lucky ones can get services from military treatment facilities [MTF's] on a space-available basis, but the rest do not have access to MTF's. They must rely on Medicare, which has less generous benefits, despite the commitment they received for lifetime health benefits by virtue of their service to this country. They are the only group of Federal employees to have their health benefits cut off at age 65. That's just not right.

This bill offers a simple solution by allowing military retirees who are eligible for Medicare to join the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan. This is a popular program which provides good benefits at a reasonable cost. It will serve military retirees well and uphold the Government's commitment to provide quality health benefits. Our military retirees deserve no less.●

HONORING THE RETIRED AND SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM [RSVP] OF WATERLOO, IA

● Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I would like to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program [RSVP] in Waterloo, IA. This program is celebrating 25 years in their community, this year of 1997. In the last 25 years, over two million volunteer hours have been donated to the communities it serves. Among the recipients of these hours have been children, teachers, elderly, handicapped and a variety of service and community agencies. Some of the many community needs RSVP is assisting with are mentoring, assisting teachers, clerical, carpentry, transportation for the frail and elderly, mediation, respite care, tax preparation assistance, bulk mailings, money management, etc. The needs are as diverse as the volunteers themselves.

This RSVP program started out as a clearinghouse for volunteers and now includes sponsoring several programs of its own: a mediation program that assists with the small claims courts; a school volunteer program that provides mentors and other volunteers to assist with student needs; a money management program that helps individuals remain independent in their own homes; a respite program that provides relief to care givers; and a tax assistance program that provides tax preparation assistance to the low income and elderly.

RSVP provides challenging volunteer opportunities to those 55 and older. At the same time meeting many community needs through the dedication of their unselfish volunteers, who have proven to be a valuable asset to the communities they serve.●

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 105-13 AND TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 105-14

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaties transmitted to the Senate on July 9, 1997 by the President of the United States:

Extradition Treaty with France (Treaty Document No. 105-13);

Extradition Treaty with Poland (Treaty Document No. 105-14).

I further ask unanimous consent that the treaties be considered as having been read the first time; that they be

referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The messages of the President are as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Extradition Treaty between the United States of America and France, signed at Paris on April 23, 1996.

In addition, I transmit, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty. As the report explains, the Treaty will not require implementing legislation.

This Treaty will, upon entry into force, enhance cooperation between the law enforcement communities of both countries. It will thereby make a significant contribution to international law enforcement efforts.

The provisions of this Treaty, which includes an Agreed Minute, follow generally the form and content of extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 9, 1997.

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Extradition Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Poland, signed at Washington on July 10, 1996.

In addition, I transmit, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty. As the report explains, the treaty will not require implementing legislation.

This Treaty will, upon entry into force, enhance cooperation between the law enforcement communities of both countries. It will thereby make a significant contribution to international law enforcement efforts.

The provisions in this Treaty follow generally the form and content of extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 9, 1997.

FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration of Calendar No. 103, H.R. 680.